Classical Swine Fever in domestic swine in Japan

Disease report

Japan reported Classical swine fever (CSF) for the first time since 1992 in Gifu province on a farm of 610 fattening and breeding pigs in September 2018 (OIE, 2018), with the first wild boar case detected a week later. Between then and January 2019 CSF cases were regularly reported to OIE, but mostly in wild boar in either Gifu prefecture or the neighbouring Aichi prefecture as part of surveillance activities. However, new outbreaks in domestic swine have been reported in January and February 2019, including three outbreaks outside of Gifu and Aichi prefectures; in Osaka, Nagano and Shiga prefectures. As of 21st February there have been seventeen CSF outbreaks in domestic swine with a further 170 cases reported in wild boar, since the start of the CSF outbreak in Japan.
To date, the Japanese Veterinary Services have ruled out the occurrence of African swine fever (ASF) in this outbreak, and in the country, although there is evidence that ASF-contaminated pig meat was brought into the country from China in the luggage of a passenger in November 2018 (ProMed, 2018).

**Situation assessment**

A total of seventeen outbreaks have been reported in domestic pigs, with the most recent on the 18th February. Three of the most recent outbreaks were reported outside of Gifu and Aichi in Osaka (600 pigs), Nagano (2,300 pigs) and Shiga (700 pigs). These commercial premises were identified as a result of epidemiological investigations that identified links with a farm that had earlier reported CSF in Aichi, and had supplied piglets to these three farms. At these linked premises, only a few animals were found with clinical signs and no mortality was observed prior to stamping-out. However, it will be important for Japan to ensure that there is no onward transmission of virus to wild boar in these regions where there has been no previous reports of CSF in wild boar or in domestic pigs.

Wild boar are found throughout most of Japan. The role of wild boar in the spread of CSF in the prefectures of Gifu and Aichi, and beyond, is being closely monitored. As of the 21st February, 795 wild boar (100 dead and 695 captured) in Gifu prefecture have been tested, and 170 (58 dead and 112 captured) were found to be positive for CSFV by RT-PCR since 13th of September. In Aichi prefecture, 59 wild boar (14 dead and 45 captured) have been tested and 10 were found to be positive (1 dead and 9 captured) for CSFV by RT-PCR since 14th of September. Among the other prefectures, 210 wild boars (197 dead and 13 captured) in 39 prefectures were tested and all were found to be negative for CSFV by RT-PCR since the 14th of September (OIE, 2019). All prefectures are requested to conduct CSF testing on dead wild boars.

Japan is not approved for the dispatch of fresh or frozen pig meat to the EU.

**Conclusions**

Currently, we consider there to be a **very low** likelihood of introduction of CSF virus from any affected country to the UK via various pathways, and the cases in Japan do not affect this risk level.

We continue to emphasise the importance of prompt reporting of suspect disease in pigs, and the implementation and maintenance of appropriate biosecurity measures, particularly considering the risk of disease spread by fomite transmission and strict compliance with the swill feeding ban.

**We will continue to monitor the situation.**
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References

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